

MOC

The cattle I found of good strength, having a great meat round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthriftiness he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The fortrefs thrice himself in person form'd;
Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

No walls were yet, nor fence, nor moats, nor mounds,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

To MOAT. *v. a.* [*moter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the moated Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakespeare's Measure.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace moats, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps. *Dryden.*

He fees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a moated cattle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Pref. to Aurengzebe.*

MOB. *n. f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the mob to gaze at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes;
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a mob of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluster of mob were making themselves merry with their better. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 44.*

MOB. *n. f.* A kind of female head-dress.

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BISH. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

To MOBLE. *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m'habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath seen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

MO'BLY. *n. f.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. *n. f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unblinking mobile, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*

The mobile are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

MOBILITY. *n. f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]

1. Nimbleness; activity.
2. Mobility is the power of being moved.

Locke.

Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Wotton.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and mobility of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight. *Arbuth.*

You tell, it is ingenuit, active force, *Arbuth.*

Mobility, or native power to move

Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*

2. [In cant language.] The populace.

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the mobility. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Fickleness; inconstancy.

MO'CHO-STONE. *n. f.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]

Mocha-stones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK. *v. a.* [*moquer*, French; *moccio*, Welsh.]

1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Many thousand widows,
Shall this his mock, mock out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, mock castles down. *Shakespeare.*

We'll dishonour the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare.*

Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb. xi.*

I am as one mock'd of his neighbour, the just, upright man is mock'd to scorn. *Jeb. xii. 4.*

2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
For mocking marriage with a dame of France. *Shakespeare.*

3. To defeat; to clude.

My father is gone into his grave,
And with his spirit sadly I sur vive,

MOC

To mock the expectations of the world;
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. iii.*

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.

He will not
Mock us with his blest fight, then snatch him hence,
Soon we shall see our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Why do I overlive?
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Heaven's fuller influence mocks our dazzl'd fight,
Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior.*

To MOCK. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shakespeare.*

A stallion horse is as a mocking friend; he neigheth under every one. *Ecclef. xxiii. 6.*

A reproach unto the heathen, and a mocking to all countries. *Ezek. xxii. 4.*

After I have spoken, mock on.
When thou mockest, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Jeb. xxi. 3.*

Mock. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch mock,
To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare.*

Fools make a mock at sin. *Prov. xiv. 9.*

What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred?

Colin makes mock at all her piteous smart,
A lass that Cicly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*

2. Imitation; mimicry.

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her mock, or be for ever mute. *Crowfoot.*

Mock. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.

The mock astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryden.*

That superior greatness and mock majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserved. *Spett.*

MOCKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.

Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at court. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

MOCK-DRIVER. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

MOCK-WE'LL-O-W. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*

MOCKEL. *adj.* [the same with *mickle*. See *MICKLE*. This word is variously written *mickle*, *mickel*, *machil*, *mochel*, *mickle*.] Much; many.

The body bigg, and mightily pight,
Thoroughly rooted, and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mockell mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*

MOCKER. *n. f.* [from *mock*.]

1. One who mocks; a scoffer; a derider.

Our very priests must become mockers, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakespeare.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked but it is to the mocker's confusion. *South's Sermons.*

2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MOCKERY. *n. f.* [*moquerie*, Latin.]

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
The laughing-stock of fortune's mockeries,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Pa. 2p.*

Why should public mockery in print be a better tell of truth than severe railing farcisms. *Watts.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, where-with we were long lighence forewarned. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

What cannot be preserv'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a mockery makes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Of the holy place they made a mockery. *2 Macc. viii. 17.*

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is as the air, invulnerable;
And our vain blows malicious mockery. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakespeare.*

What though no friends in fable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope's Mysel.*

MOCKING-BIRD. *n. f.* [mocking and bird.] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly; with insult. *Mocking-*

MOD

MOCKING-STOCK. *n. f.* [mocking and stock.] A but for meritment.

MO'DAL. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a modal diversity. *Glauville's Scep.*

MODALITY. *n. f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the modalities of things, and to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*

MODE. *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]

1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A mode is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject.

Few allow mode to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some modes have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Gradation; degree.

What modes of fight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the lux's beam;
Of smell, the headlong lioness between,
And hound fagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*

3. Manner; method; variety.

Our Saviour beheld
A table richly spread, in regal mode,
With dishes piled. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii.*

The duty itself being resolved upon, the mode of doing it may easily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

4. State; appearance.

My death
Changes the mode; for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer fort,
For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shakespeare.*

5. [Mode, French.] Fashion; custom.

There are certain garbs and modes of speaking, which vary with the times; the fashion of our clothes being not more subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Denham.*

We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the splendid curiosities of mode and imagination. *L'Estrange.*

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the mode that prevailed. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

If faith itself has different dresses worn,
What wonder modes in wit should take their turn? *Pope.*

MODEL. *n. f.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]

1. A representation in miniature of something made or done.

I'll draw the form and model of our battle;
Limit each leader to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakespeare.*

You have the models of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*

2. A copy to be imitated.

A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*

They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their models what they call religion. *K. Charles.*

3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it includes.

Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that small model of the barren earth,
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones. *Shakespeare.*

Standard; that by which any thing is measured.

As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures providence by his own little contracted model. *South's Sermons.*

5. In *Shakespeare* it seems to have two unexampl'd senses. Something formed or produced.

I have commended to his goodness
The model of our chaste loves, his young daughter. *Shakespeare.*

6. Something small and diminutive; which, perhaps, is likewise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.

England! model to thy inward greatness,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakespeare.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to model heav'n,
And calculate the stars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

The government is modelled after the same manner with that of the Cantons, as much as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison on Italy.*

MOD

MODELLER. *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planner; schemer; contriver.

Our great modellers of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of. *Specht. N^o. 414.*

MODERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderatus*, Fr.]

1. Temperate; not excessive.

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating, but pangs of the belly are with an insatiable man. *Ecclef. xxxi. 20.*

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of moderate members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement. *Swift.*

3. Not luxurious; not expensive.

There's not so much left as to furnish out
A moderate table. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.

These are tenets which the moderatest of the Romanists will not venture to affirm. *Smalbridge.*

Fix'd to one part, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this moderate kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. *Hooker, b. iv.*

6. Of the middle rate.

More moderate gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderor*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress.

With equal measure she did moderate
The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*

By its affrighting quality it moderates the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make temperate.

Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
To fan your air, and moderate your skies. *Blackmore.*

MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]

1. Temperately; mildly.
2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but moderately fair,
Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*

Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a mass moderately tough, and swim in the serum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MO'DERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being moderate; temperateness.

MODERATION. *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]

1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and moderation? *Hooker, b. iv.*

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, moderation. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In moderation placing all my glory,
While torics call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, Fr.]

Equally inur'd
By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous, or adverse. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*

Frugality in expense. *Ainsworth.*

MODERATOR. *n. f.* [*moderator*, Lat. *moderator*, Fr.]

1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, and a procurer of contentedness. *Waller's Angler.*

2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Sometimes the moderator is more troublesome than the actor.

How does Philopolis feasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised moderator? *More.*

The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens the case to the judge, chairman, or moderator of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MODERN. *n. f.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin, verbis *modi*, modernus, ut a *die diurnus*. Vel potius ab adverbio *modi*, modernus, ut a *die diurnus*. *Ainsf.*]

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the modern writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To modern wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*

2. In